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THE WEATHER—Paris: Tuesday, Partly cloudy, 12-18; Wednesday, Partly cloudy, 12-18; Thursday, Partly cloudy, 12-18; Friday, Partly cloudy, 12-18; Saturday, Partly cloudy, 12-18; Sunday, Partly cloudy, 12-18.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Amman 12 S. Lebanon 21 S.
Baghdad 29 S. Moscow 21 S.
Belgrade 15 S. Paris 12 S.
Bern 15 S. Rome 12 S.
Brussels 15 S. St. Petersburg 12 S.
Cairo 15 S. Tbilisi 12 S.
Geneva 15 S. Tehran 12 S.
Helsinki 15 S. Tokyo 12 S.
Istanbul 15 S. Warsaw 12 S.
Leningrad 15 S. Zagreb 12 S.
London 15 S. Athens 12 S.
Madrid 15 S. Bonn 12 S.
Moscow 15 S. Frankfurt 12 S.
New York 15 S. Rome 12 S.
Paris 15 S. Berlin 12 S.
Rome 15 S. Vienna 12 S.
Sofia 15 S. Prague 12 S.
Tbilisi 15 S. Bucharest 12 S.
Tehran 15 S. Belgrade 12 S.
Tokyo 15 S. Bratislava 12 S.
Warsaw 15 S. Sofia 12 S.
Zagreb 15 S. Ljubljana 12 S.



AFTER THE VOTE—Leaders of West Germany's major parties together in Bonn television studio for an interview after the results of Sunday's elections were in. From left, Willy Brandt, Helmut Kohl and Hans-Dietrich Genscher. Franz-Josef Strauss, who was not in the capital for the voting, can be seen on television screen at right.

Foreign Income, Changes Listed

Forl Signs Into Law Major Reform on Taxes

By Rolt Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—President Ford today signed into law a comprehensive tax reform package which will raise \$16 billion in revenue and significantly change the tax treatment of foreign income.

The measure passed Sept. 16 by the House and the Senate, was the first major tax reform measure enacted since 1954.

Mr. Ford said that he had some misgivings about the measure but "on a balance, however, this legislation is sound, positive and it is overdue."

The President signed the bill into law after a long delay in signing it, but he said it was a necessary step.

The bill, which was passed by a 90-0 vote in the House and a 92-0 vote in the Senate, will take effect on Jan. 1, 1981.

One of the major revisions in the treatment of foreign income could substantially raise the U.S. income liability of Americans living and working abroad.

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able income of \$20,000. He will then have to pay tax on the \$20,000 at the higher rates that apply to income over \$15,000. His U.S. tax liability on that amount would be \$6,910.

In addition, he will not be able to use the entire \$7,600 paid as French income tax as a credit against his U.S. tax. Instead, he can only use the amount paid on nonexcluded income or about \$6,100. Subtracting this from his U.S. tax he would find that he owed the U.S. government \$810.

It will still be theoretically possible for Americans abroad to owe no U.S. income tax if either their

taxable income is less than \$15,000 or if they pay income taxes in countries where the rates are equal to or greater than those in the United States.

Most European nations tend to have lower income tax rates than the United States.

The previous law has also been modified to allow taxpayers taking the standard deduction to claim credit also for foreign taxes. Taxpayers, instead of itemizing their deductions, can take a single (standard) deduction of 16 percent of their income up to a maximum of \$2,800 (\$2,400 for

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3 Bodyguards Also Killed in Basque City

Member of Spain's Council of Realm Slain

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 4 (UPI)—A member of the prestigious Council of the Realm and all four of his bodyguards were shot to death in the northern Basque city of San Sebastian this afternoon.

Premier Adolfo Suarez called an emergency Cabinet meeting to consider the impact of the murder of Juan Maria de Araluce y Villar, 59, a relatively liberal member of the Basque economic establishment and one of 17 councilors of the realm. The council, a creation of the Franco era, advises King Juan Carlos and picks three names from which he must select a premier.

After the Cabinet meeting, Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa told the nation in a television address that the government will call in army units to back up police in tracking down the killers.

Mr. Martin Villa said the government would act with "every firmness" to maintain public order while pressing ahead with its plans for democratization. He added that the Franco-era anti-terrorist law would be applied, giving police the power of search without warrant and authority to hold suspects for up to five days without producing them in court.

There was some speculation that the assassination was the work of the separatist group ETA, whose initials stand for Basque homeland and liberty. An anonymous caller to a rightist newspaper in San Sebastian reportedly claimed responsibility for the killing of Mr. de Araluce and his bodyguards in the name of ETA.

But other informants said authorities considered that a leftist fringe group called the Recon-

stituted Communist party was responsible for the killings, which were perpetrated with a military sloppiness not characteristic of ETA.

Whatever the group behind the killings, it seems likely that it opposes Spain's halting march toward Western European-style political institutions.

According to information reaching Madrid, Mr. de Araluce was gunned down at 2:20 p.m. just as his chauffeur-driven car reached his home in the seaside capital of Guipuzcoa Province.

The murdered politician, who was president of the Guipuzcoa Provincial Council, was routinely trailed by a police bodyguard as he returned from his office for lunch. Three of four policemen in the trail car were killed by a

halt of submachine-gun fire. The driver of Mr. de Araluce's car was seriously wounded and died late tonight.

A news report from San Sebastian said that four or five gunmen ran to a nearby street junction, where they climbed into a white automobile, a Simca, and fled. The car was reportedly recovered by police, suggesting that the gunmen had transferred to another vehicle.

Another version said that only one gunman fired at the two cars, and then ran to join his conspirators in the Simca.

Police in Guipuzcoa Province, which borders on southern France, were said to have heightened surveillance of cars heading north and to have instituted checks of buses, trains and ships to prevent the killers from fleeing the country.

The murdered man, a native of the Basque town of Sanjurjo, fought as a partisan of the Carlist monarchist cause alongside the forces of the late Generalissimo Franco in the Spanish Civil War and later served as a pilot in the air force.

A lawyer and a notary, he rose through the "organic" institutions of postwar Spain, finally reaching the Cortes or parliament, and the Council of the Realm as a representative of local administration.

Lately, Mr. de Araluce had begun to carve out something of a reputation as a liberal in the Council of the Realm—an institution not known for radical political thinking. But his Basque country, where many are eager for a degree of political autonomy, he had become a cautious advocate of regional rights.

Dean, asked why the Republican party could not attract more black voters, and Mr. Butz replied "because coloreds only want three things . . . first, a tight (women's sexual organ), second, loose shoes, and third, a warm place to defecate."

Pressure on Ford
Mr. Butz's resignation came four days after first reports of the slur and in the wake of mounting pressure on the President from both outside and within his party to fire Mr. Butz, and from some farm groups to keep the agriculture secretary, who is popular in the farm belt.

Mr. Butz, speaking at the White House in a firm voice but obviously tense and shaken, said he hoped by resigning "to remove even the appearance of racism as an issue in the Ford campaign."

He said his departure "must in no wise be interpreted as signaling a change in the farm policies of the Ford administration," and he added that farm support for Mr. Ford was important for the continuance of those policies.

Mr. Butz said he will "continue to work tirelessly" for Mr. Ford's



Juan Maria de Araluce y Villar, who was shot to death in San Sebastian yesterday.

election. As he left the briefing room, a reporter asked him what he would be doing, and he replied, "Campaigning for Mr. Ford."

It is uncertain, however, that the Ford campaign will want Mr. Butz on the stump now, for all his popularity in some farm states. His presence, almost certainly would draw protesting pickets and would be a continuing reminder of an embarrassing incident the Ford campaign wants to put behind it.

Mr. Ford rebuked Mr. Butz in November, 1974, but kept him in the Cabinet following public criticism of the secretary for having told, in a mock Italian accent, the following joke about an Italian lady's reaction to the opposition of Pope Paul VI to artificial birth control: "He no plays da game, he no make da rules."

Carters' Opinion
DENVER, Oct. 4 (AP)—Jimmy Carter, the Democratic candidate for president, said Mr. Ford had exercised political expediency and shown a lack of leadership in his handling of the Butz case,

which he called an "embarrassing and disgusting episode."

Mr. Carter said Mr. Ford rather than basing a decision on what was right for the country, "very carefully waited until he assessed public opinion polls to see what was right politically."

Then he finally accepted Earl Butz's resignation.

As soon as practical arrangements could be made.

Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Schaufele, who arrived earlier today from Pretoria, also held a series of meetings with black and white Rhodesians, including talks with leaders of both factions of the African National Council.

The longest single session was with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who returned here yesterday to a tumultuous welcome after spending 16 months in self-exile.

The joint communiqué contained no reference to the actual nature of the planned conference despite confusion among the parties concerned over what the agenda will be.

But it is understood that today's talks have produced agreement that it will not be a full-scale constitutional conference at which delegates will devise a new constitution for the country, but will be concerned with the setting up of an interim government.

What the meeting was in progress, Rhodesian African nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo declared at a press conference that Britain and the United States had accepted proposals put by the five "front-line" black African countries at a Lusaka, Zambia, meeting a week ago, and were explaining them to Mr. Smith.

This was not confirmed.

Mr. Rowlands undertook his present tour of Africa, which has included Zambia, Mozambique and South Africa, in response to the call by the presidents of the front-line states for organized conference to work out terms for the transfer of power.

The Smith government, however, has said that it does not see it as a full-scale constitutional conference, but as a means of

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France Studies
Setting Up Talks
On Lebanon War

PARIS, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—France is examining the possibilities of organizing a peace conference to try to end the Lebanese civil war, officials said here today.

After talks here with Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and Lebanese leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt, an official said:

"We are trying to get the threads together through diplomatic channels to see what can be done."

France has offered troops to police any eventual cease-fire.

Officials cautioned against expecting immediate developments since both President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud are away from France for the next four days on a visit to Iran.

A Minority's Vast Power

Small Free Democratic Party Saves Bonn's Coalition Regime

By Michael Getler

BONN, Oct. 4 (WP)—In the aftermath of a bruising election battle, the balance of political power in West Germany today rests more firmly than ever before with a political party that failed to attract 8 per cent of the vote.

The party is the Free Democrats, one of the smallest, cleverest and luckiest in Western Europe.

Over the last seven years, this group of middle-of-the-road liberals, more tilted to the views of businessmen than social welfare reformers, has been the tail that wagged the dog in West German politics.

Their power has stemmed from their allegiance since 1969 to a coalition with the vastly bigger Social Democratic party. Without the Free Democrats, the Social Democrats—led first by Willy Brandt and now by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt—would not have a majority in parliament and would not be able to govern.

The irony of what happened in yesterday's national elections is that the Free Democrats actually lost ground among the voters, yet managed to become even more powerful politically.

The Vote Totals
With all 248 districts counted today, the Social Democrats had won 16,698,632 votes, or 42.6 per cent of those cast, and the Free Democrats won 2,995,160, or 7.5 per cent—giving their coalition an overall total of 50.5 per cent of the ballots.

The Christian Democrats won 18,396,794, or 46.6 per cent of the votes, their best showing since 1957.

The Social Democrats, who won 230 of the 496 seats in the Bundestag in the 1972 election, dropped to 213, and the Free Democrats lost two of their 41 seats.

The Christian Democrats rose from 225 to 244, only eight behind the coalition's 52-seat total. The margin was 46 in the last Bundestag.

While West Germany's ruling coalition government headed by Mr. Schmidt retains power, it does so by a razor-thin majority, and the Free Democrats are being wooed more than ever before by the opposition Christian Democrats to come back into their fold.

The FDP was a member of the conservative forces from the time the party was formed in 1949 until it linked up with Mr. Brandt in 1969 to sweep a left-center coalition into Bonn's chancellery for the first time since the nation's establishment as the Federal Republic of Germany.

Handsome Rewards
The FDP has been rewarded handsomely by the Social Democrats for its allegiance. Mr. Schmidt two years ago awarded to the Free Democrats 4 of the 16 Cabinet seats, with that of foreign minister going to the FDP's chairman, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Now, in the aftermath of a vote which has made the opposition Christian Democrats and their Bavarian affiliate, the Christian Social Union, the largest single party, the Free Democrats are being asked by opposition leader Helmut Kohl to join him in what would be a new government with a much larger combined majority in the parliament.

Mr. Genscher has stated flatly that his party campaigned on a

promise to the voters of maintaining allegiance to Mr. Schmidt's SPD and will not jump ship now. Indeed, despite Mr. Kohl's strong showing, it is virtually impossible that the government's slim national victory will be overturned in the parliament when the formal vote to ratify the election results is held there on Dec. 12.

Nor do veteran political observers here believe that the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition will crack soon. But there are strong expectations that it will crack eventually, possibly within the first year or two of Mr. Schmidt's new four-year term.

The West German press today was filled with commentary about how difficult it will be for what

amounts to a coalition of losers to govern effectively.

The Free Democrats, though solidly in the middle, are nevertheless a controversial party. They are viewed by some as political opportunists with no real commitments other than to go with what looks like the winner. Others see them as a useful

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IN SALISBURY—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs William Schaufele, left, and Ted Rowlands, U.K. minister of state at the Foreign Office, arriving.

On Rhodesia Power Transfer

Smith Agrees to Interim Talks Soon

SALISBURY, Oct. 4 (Reuters).

Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has agreed that a conference aimed at setting up an interim government leading to black majority rule should take place as soon as possible, it was announced here tonight.

The announcement followed a meeting here today between Mr. Smith, British minister of state at the Foreign Office Ted Rowlands, and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, William Schaufele.

Informal sources said that all three agreed that the conference should be held within the next

two weeks, although they did not agree on a site.

The Presidents of the five "front-line" black African countries have called for a Britain-organized meeting outside Rhodesia. A joint communiqué issued after a 90-minute meeting between Mr. Smith and the two envoys said:

"The discussions centered on the forthcoming conference aimed at setting up an interim government. Views were exchanged on the venue for the conference and other aspects."

"It was agreed that it was in the interest of all parties that the conference should take place

as soon as practical arrangements could be made."

Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Schaufele, who arrived earlier today from Pretoria, also held a series of meetings with black and white Rhodesians, including talks with leaders of both factions of the African National Council.

The longest single session was with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who returned here yesterday to a tumultuous welcome after spending 16 months in self-exile.

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Hope for Peaceful Settlement

PLO, Syrians and Lebanese Start a New Round of Talks

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, Oct. 4 (UPI)—Officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization have begun a round of crucial talks with Syrian and Lebanese authorities on details of an agreement under which Palestinian forces would be withdrawn into camps and would give up their heavy weapons.

The result of these talks may show within a few days whether

there is any hope of settling the Lebanese war by political means, or whether new military confrontation between Syria and the Palestinians is inevitable.

The impression here is that the Palestinian leaders, having their backs against the wall militarily, are anxious to get a cease-fire and a political accommodation, but that the talks will be extremely difficult.

Hassan Sabry al-Kholi, the Egyptian envoy of the Arab League here, told a news conference today that two sets of talks were involved—between Palestinian and Syrian officials and between Palestinians and aides to President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon.

At issue in the talks are the so-called Cairo agreements which were concluded several years ago but have never been implemented. The agreements were supposed to regulate the presence of the Palestinians here. Armed units were to be confined to the camps and to southern Lebanon and the PLO, in exchange, would guarantee that its presence in Lebanon would never be questioned by the Christian-dominated government.

The talks are being conducted by middle-level officials. Their importance is that the concrete details of the implementation of the Cairo agreements are being discussed, according to Mr. Kholi.

The willingness of the Palestinians to enter into such detailed talks is seen here as a measure of their weakness following the defeat they suffered in the mountain area of Ajloun and Jebel San'in northeast of Beirut, when they were dislodged from en-

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Earl Butz just before he resigned yesterday.

which he called an "embarrassing and disgusting episode."

Mr. Carter said Mr. Ford rather than basing a decision on what was right for the country, "very carefully waited until he assessed public opinion polls to see what was right politically."

Then he finally accepted Earl Butz's resignation.

Lisbon's 2d Party Changes Name

LISBON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—The national council of the Popular Democratic party decided at a weekend meeting to change the party's name to Social Democratic party.

The party is Portugal's second largest. It has wanted the designation "Social Democratic party" since the beginning. "But at the time it appeared [May, 1964] another party existed called the Independent Social Democratic party. . . . and we decided this would be a good time to change the name."

Mr. Ford, accepting the resignation, told reporters in the West Wing briefing room that doing so "has been one of the saddest decisions of my presidency."

He praised Mr. Butz profusely for his service and said he "has been and continues to be a close personal friend." But he added:

In Apparent Change of Position at UN

Third World May Seek Curbs on Arms Traffic

By Peter Grose

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 4 (NYT).—Long dormant interest in limiting the world's growing commercial arms traffic is cropping up in unexpected and promising new guise before the 31st General Assembly.

A shift in Third World attitudes toward this neglected aspect of disarmament policy may be occurring, judging from speeches and reactions in the first week of the Assembly's general debate.

Sensing the new mood, the foreign minister of Belgium, Renaat Van Elslande, announced that his government was preparing a possible new initiative for the Assembly's consideration. Foreign ministers of Japan, Ireland, the Netherlands and Singapore promptly endorsed efforts to confront the problems of conventional arms transfers. Similar interest is also being expressed by Soviet and U.S. diplomats.

In the past, most of the Third World majority has regarded efforts to limit trade in conventional armaments as a plot by the industrialized world to keep the developing countries defenseless and vulnerable to big-power pressures.

Now, at least some of the developing world seems to be arriving at opposite suspicions: That the industrialized nations are pressing their "junk" weapons—the word came from the foreign minister of Singapore—upon small Third World countries to bolster the industrialized countries' economies at the developing world's expense.

Statistics bear out the severely altered nature of the arms trade in recent years. Since 1974, the value of weapons transferred to the Third World increased by more than 80 per cent—mainly a result of the sudden increase in incomes of the oil-producing countries.

In 1955, the Third World procured 2.3 per cent of all weapons produced and sold openly in the world; last year, that figure reached 12.3 per cent.

"Far from there being any inhibition about selling arms to the Third World, arms dealers are pushing their hardware with great zest and fervor," said Foreign Minister Sinathammy Rajaratnam of Singapore. His analysis of the problem has been widely discussed among diplomats here since he delivered his speech Wednesday.

Saturation Point

"The capacity of the rich nations to absorb the products of this [arms] industry, especially as war between them is least likely, has reached saturation point," he told the Assembly. "As research progresses, weapons become obsolete at a more rapid rate; astronomically expensive weapons systems suddenly become so much junk."

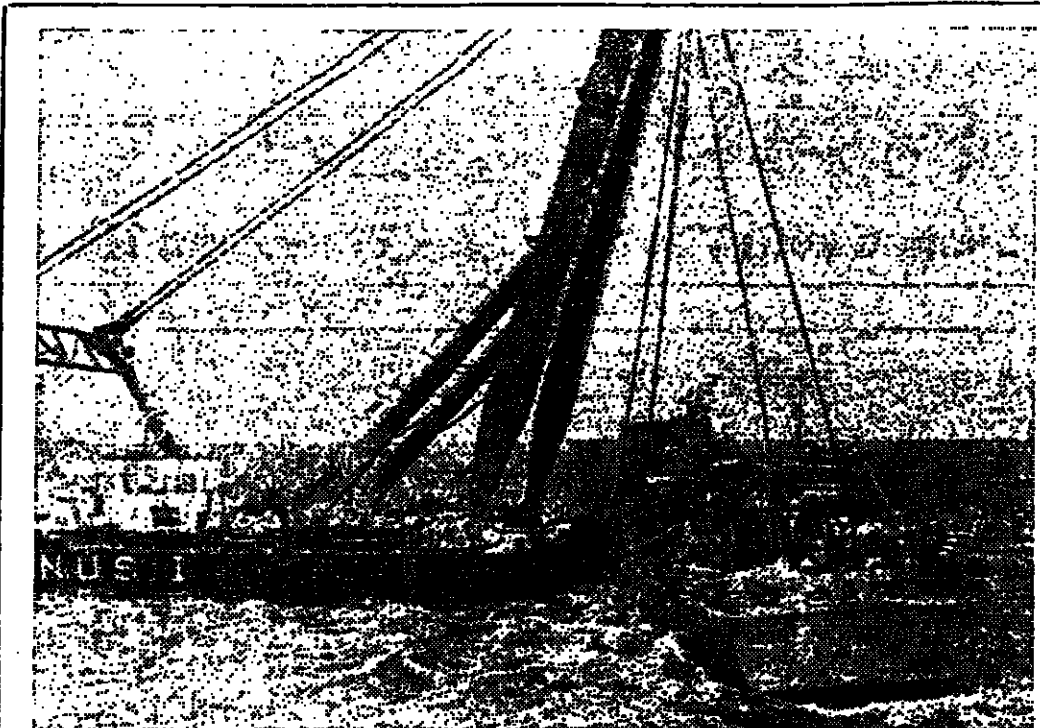
"But the increase in mutual suspicion about selling arms to the Third World," he said, "offers a neat solution—these obsolete weapons can be and are being disposed of in Third World countries. It also solves another problem: It insures a steady flow from less-developed to developed countries of wealth which was in danger of being reduced as a consequence of decolonization."

Arms control specialists of the United States and Western Europe found irony in this analysis. While it may be an accurate statement of motives of the arms industries and their sponsors in governments, the community of disarmament policymakers has been pressing over years past for controls on conventional weapons as well as nuclear—against Third World resistance.

Even those who have advocated controls, however, have found it difficult to design a system of limitations that would be both equitable and effective. Mr. van Elslande could hint only at an approach considered by the Belgian government.

"Certain regions have hitherto so far escaped the temptations to undertake an arms race," he said. The United Nations could help the states of a region to lay down norms which would insure their security without, however, forcing them to incur intolerable expenses for development. My country would commit itself to authorize only the export of arms which would be in keeping with the ceilings established."

Expressing the view of the Third World, Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khalafbari of Iran said: "As long as there is no secure machinery to guarantee peace and international security, nations have no other recourse but to provide for their own security needs."



RECOVERED—German floating crane Magnus I carrying British Navy minesweeper Fittleton, which it recovered from the North Sea yesterday. The Fittleton sank Sept. 29 during NATO maneuvers. Of 12 missing, 5 bodies have been found.

Saudis Withdrawing Golan Heights Troops

By James F. Clarity

DAMASCUS, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia has decided to withdraw from Syria the brigade of troops it has maintained on the Golan Heights since the October, 1973, war with Israel.

The decision, announced by Syrian officials here without comment, comes at a time when the Syrian Army is already extended on two other fronts—in occupied Lebanon and on the Iraqi border—in addition to the Golan, where it is separated from Israeli forces by United Nations peace-keeping units.

While there was no immediate comment from the government of President Hafez al-Assad, diplomatic analysts here interpreted the Saudi move, ordered personally by King Khalid, as pressure that Syria is virtually certain to find vexing. The analysts felt that Khalid's decision was intended to persuade Syria to forego any further military action in Lebanon, where its forces routed Palestinians and Lebanese leftists in two days of mountain warfare last week, and to try to resume efforts toward a negotiated settlement in Lebanon.

The analysts also saw the Saudi withdrawal as pressure on Syria to make a new effort to smooth over its bitter disputes with Egypt concerning Lebanon and the Egyptian-Israeli Sinai disengagement agreement of a year ago. The Egyptian-Israeli

agreement is regularly described here as an act of treachery to Arab solidarity against Israel.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has repeatedly castigated Syria for its intervention in Lebanon. Some Syrian sources noted that Khalid may want to withdraw his troops, believed to number about 5,000, in order to train them on new sophisticated weaponry which Saudi Arabia is purchasing from the United States. These sources said that the Saudis had already learned to operate the Soviet-made equipment of the

Syrian Army during their three-year stay here.

[The Saudi troops paraded before the Syrian President today to mark their withdrawal from Syria.]

The announced withdrawal of the troops was seen by diplomatic analysts here as complicating a decision to be made by Mr. Assad on whether to agree to reported demands by rightist Lebanese leaders to continue the attack against the Palestinians and Lebanese leftists in the mountains east of Beirut.

Small Free Democratic Party Saves Bonn Coalition Regime

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safety valve for voters who are afraid of the SPD's left wing and the CDU's right wing.

If the break is to come, many here feel it will be over economic matters.

The Free Democrats were the key factor in forcing a bill on full co-determination for labor in management decision-making to be watered down in favor of management. They want more investment credits for business and, while Mr. Schmidt may agree, he is going to have to sit harder and harder on the Socialist wing of his own party to avoid scaring some Free Democrats into defecting on key parliamentary votes.

With only a majority of eight seats now, in comparison to the previous margin of 46, it will not take many absences or defections for the government here to be

stalemated on virtually any piece of legislation that the opposition chooses to challenge.

The conservatives already hold a sizable majority in the Bundestag, the upper house of Bonn's parliament.

Smith Agrees To Talks Soon

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Implementing the British-U.S. proposals presented to Mr. Smith by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

After Mr. Smith publicly accepted the "Kissinger proposals," these were seriously criticized by the front-line countries—Zambia, Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana—principally on the terms for the interim government.

Proposals Rejected

Both Mr. Nkomo and his rival nationalist leader, Bishop Muzorewa, have rejected the "Kissinger proposals" as a basis for a settlement.

Mr. Nkomo today repeated remarks made yesterday by Bishop Muzorewa, saying: "There is no such thing as the Pretoria agreement now."

All Mr. Smith had done was to concede majority rule in Rhodesia, Mr. Nkomo said. The shape of the interim government and even the two-year timetable was not up to the government to decide. "It is for us, the people, to say when it will come," he told reporters.

Ship Collision Kills Two

SPODSBERG, Denmark, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Two Norwegian seafarers were killed in a collision between a French freighter and the 32,000-ton Norwegian oil tanker Fjordshell off here early today, officials reported.

Leftists in France Support Strike

PARIS, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—France's Socialist-Communist opposition front has given full backing to a call by leftist unions for a nationwide strike Thursday to protest Prime Minister Raymond Barre's anti-inflation plan.

The Socialist and Communist parties have urged members to take an active part in the planned one-day general strike. After a meeting here, representatives of the left's two major parties and their small ally, the Radical, issued a communiqué saying: "Frenchmen should reject the sacrifices which the government and business leaders want to impose on them."

French police, meanwhile, plan to stand aside Wednesday to protest working conditions and a shortage of personnel. The union said they will hand in their badges and arms for a 24-hour period and will act only in extremely urgent cases.

\$1.6 Billion Gain in Revenue Expected

Ford Signs Tax Bill Revising Treatment of Foreign Income

(Continued from Page 1)

single persons). Previously, only those taxpayers itemizing deductions could claim foreign tax credits.

Tax regulations were also changed to allow U.S. taxpayers with foreign spouses to file joint returns.

The bill revised treatment of capital gains by providing new rules for the netting of foreign-source capital gains and losses with domestic-source capital gains and losses in computing foreign tax credit limitations. In addition, capital gains from property sold outside the country of residence of an individual or outside a country in which a business is located, will not be eligible for a foreign tax credit unless such gains are subject to a foreign tax of at least 10 per cent.

Holding Period

Another section of the measure provides for an increase in the holding period required for capital gain and taxable at more long-term and favorable at more advantageous rates.

The previous six-month period is increased to nine months next year and one year in 1978. The bill also raises the amount of ordinary income against which capital losses may be offset to \$2,000 next year and \$3,000 in 1978.

The measure repeals the "per country" limitation on computation of foreign tax credits. This limits the way corporations can use losses in one country to reduce U.S. taxes on U.S. source income. Special transition rules were provided to provide for the carry-over of excess credits. In addition, the bill provided for increased recapture of foreign losses by the Internal Revenue Service by reducing the maximum amount of foreign tax credits which can be claimed in subsequent profitable years.

Income received by U.S. citizens from foreign trusts will be taxed even if it stays abroad. Previously such income was taxed only if it was brought into the United States.

The measure also increases to 35 per cent the excise tax on the amount of unrecognized appreciation of stock and securities transferred to a foreign entity, and extends the tax to cover all types of property.

Penalties for Bribes

It provides tax penalties for payment of bribes to foreign officials and participation in the Arab boycott of Israel.

Companies that pay bribes have to pay tax on the amount of the bribe. Companies that participate in the Arab boycott lose part of their foreign tax credits, tax deferral on overseas earnings and certain export benefits.

The previous tax exemption for the interest that foreign individuals and corporations earn on U.S. bank deposits is made permanent by the bill. It would have expired at the end of this year.

The measure repeals provisions of previous laws which excluded profits made by U.S. shareholders in less-developed-country corporations from tax and abolishes what amounts to a double allowance for foreign taxes on dividends from less-developed-country corporations.

The bill raises U.S. taxes paid by U.S. oil and gas companies operating abroad by limiting the amount of foreign taxes that can be used to offset U.S. taxes to 48 per cent instead of the previous 50 per cent of income.

However, the companies will be allowed to carry back excess credits for three years and forward for five years to offset taxes on "extraction" income. Under previous law, excess credits could be used only to reduce taxes in the same year on "oil-related" income.

The measure also narrowed the definition of what constitutes an investment in "U.S. property" by a foreign-controlled corporation. The previous definition under which the investment of untaxed earnings by foreign corporations in U.S. property was considered by the IRS as "essentially the equivalent of a dividend" paid to U.S. shareholders of the foreign corporation and therefore taxable, was extremely broad. It was considered to have a detrimental effect on the U.S. balance of payments by discouraging foreign investment.

The bill exempts from taxation investments in stocks and bonds of U.S. companies in cases where the U.S. company involved is not a shareholder in the foreign corporation making the investment. However, in cases where U.S. shareholders in the foreign corporation own in aggregate 25 per cent or more of the stock of the U.S. company being invested in, the investments would still be taxable, even though the U.S. company involved is not itself a

shareholder in the foreign corporation.

In addition, the new tax measure directs the IRS to draw up new regulations by Jan. 1, 1978, for taxation on gains realized on transfers of property into the United States and transfers among foreign corporations.

A section of the bill also extends provisions of previous law to cover gains realized from the sale of stock of a foreign subsidiary.

Shipping of Profits

The legislation also modifies laws governing the shipping of profits of foreign corporations and some foreign profits of insurance companies.

Exporters get tax benefits for increased sales abroad, averaging 67 per cent of the average for the 1973-1977.

In 1980, the four-year base will start moving forward at a time, under previous DISC regulations, companies could defer tax on 50 per cent of their export profits. In addition, military exports will receive only half the nor DISC benefits.

The bill changes some of the regulations for U.S. possession corporations and allows foreign banks the same-rationalized treatment provided for domestic banks in respect to carrying forward of pre-1980 capital losses. The measure makes it possible for Congress to override presidential decision as to whether and how to provide relief when a U.S. industry is injured by imports.

Other provisions included:

• A major overhaul of estate and gift tax law. The bill combines estate and gift tax exemptions, increasing them to a combined total of \$15,000 by 1981 from a previous total of \$50,000. The bill increases the amount that can be left tax-free to a surviving spouse to \$50,000 or half the estate, whichever is greater. It also provides an unlimited marital deduction for the first \$100,000 or lifetime transfers, without deducting for gifts between \$100,000 and \$200,000 and a 50-per-cent deduction for gifts above \$200,000.

In another major departure, the measure provides that an heir selling inherited property would have to compute capital gains based on the original value of the property rather than on the "stepped up" value as under previous regulations. It also provides for taxation of "generation-skipping" transfers which had escaped taxes.

• Extension through next year of the individual rules and the 1980 of a 10-per-cent investment tax credit for business.

• Increasing minimum tax for both individuals and businesses from 10 to 15 per cent and reduction of the exemption to \$10,000 or in the case of an individual half the taxpayer's regular taxes, whichever is greater, and in the case of a business to the company's regular taxes, whichever is greater.

• Tightening maximum tax rate of 50 per cent on earned income by eliminating the \$30,000 exemption for capital gains and other "preference" income. However, the bill allows the maximum rate of 10 per cent to apply to pension and annuity income and repeals the five-year preference for capital gains.

• Tougher tax treatment of tax-shelter businesses which high-income taxpayers use for the sole purpose of creating deductions. These include real estate, farming, oil, gas, movie and sports franchises.

• Treatment of qualified stock options issued to high-level corporate executives: of May 20, 1976, as ordinary income rather than capital gains.

• Tax breaks for railroads, airlines and public utilities.

• Elimination of swap funds set up as partnerships which permit the partners to swap shares in their portfolios and diversify their holdings thereby without paying capital gains taxes. Swap funds set up as corporations are already illegal.

• Reduction of limit on investment-interest deductions from \$5,000 above net investment income to \$10,000 above net investment income.

• Giving most businesses two extra years to carry forward net operating losses from the previous three years to five.

• Tax breaks for corporate executives who elect to take the total value of their pension funds equity in one lump sum.

• Reductions in the corporate tax rate to benefit small businesses.

• Credits of up to \$400 for one child and \$800 for two or more to offset the costs of child care for working parents.

• Supplement of the tax exemption for certain retirement income with a simplified tax credit for the elderly covering all types of income.

• Allowing the setting aside of up to \$50 per year in a first retirement account for housewife if she does not work outside the home.

• Tighter restrictions on deductions for business use of the home.

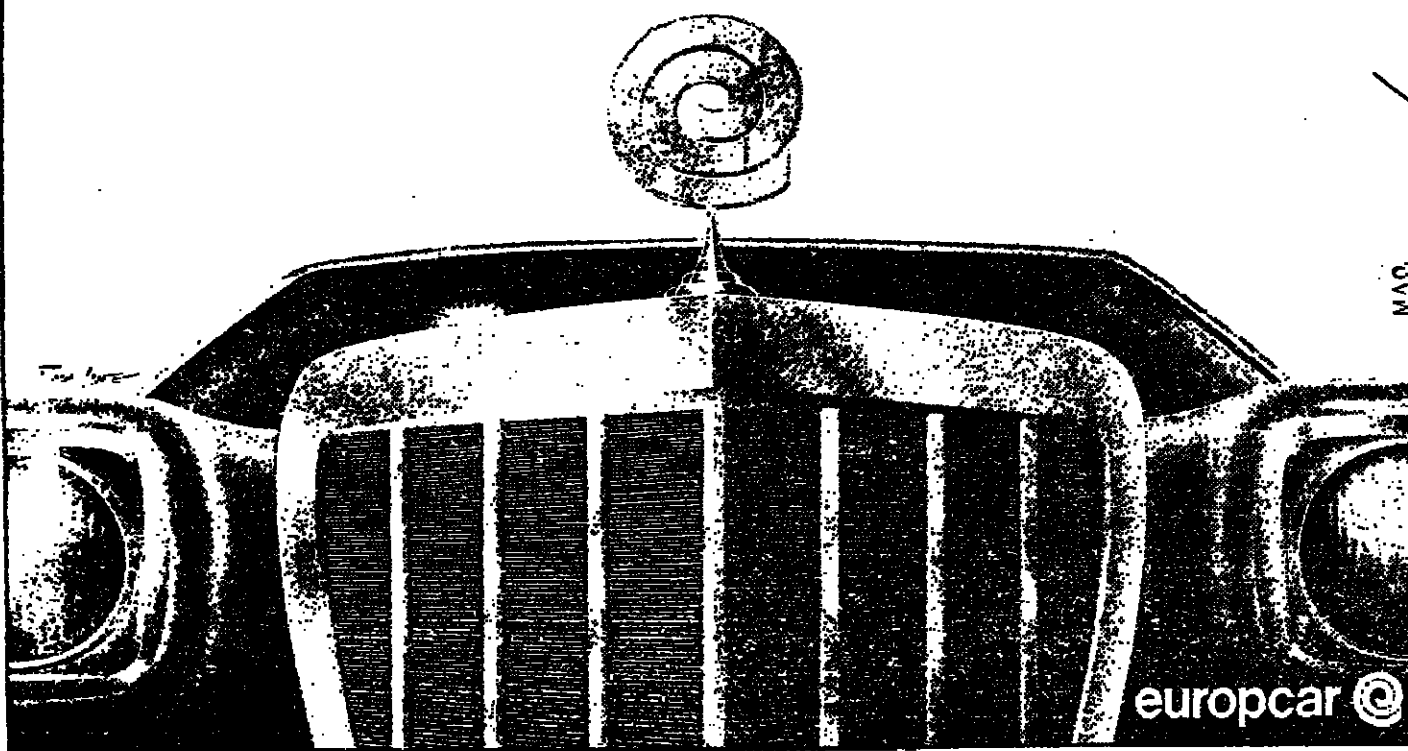
• Allowing tax credit for all money payments to those who use the standard deduction.

• Limiting the deductions businessmen and professionals may claim for expenses for two conventions a year attended outside the United States and tougher regulation of what expenses may be deducted for any convention.

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INSPECTION—Gen. Bernard Rogers, new Army chief of staff, and Martin Hoffmann, secretary of the Army, extreme left, review troops at Pentagon during ceremonies in which Rogers succeeded Gen. Frederick Weyand.

Faked in Congressional Record

Senate Unit's Hearings That Were Not Held

Hayford M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Senate Appropriations subcommittee published a voluminous hearing record, complete with remarks by senators and aides, of 12 days of hearings that were never actually held. They were part of 24 days of hearings scheduled for January, February and March on the fiscal-1977 budgets for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies. A \$56.1-billion appropriations bill covering these budgets was passed Thursday by the President's veto and became law.

It is common practice on Capitol Hill for written statements to be inserted, as if they had been spoken, in the Congressional Record and in transcripts of hearings. But persons who have followed Congress closely for years could not remember another instance when a whole set of hearings was faked.

The hearings, which exist only on the record, had been canceled because of press of time and, in some cases, because government agencies failed to produce all of the written testimony and data requested.

A chronology prepared by the subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee showed approximately 12 days of "live" hearings that actually took place and 12 days that were only on the record. In some cases, part of one day was "live" and part "record."

When the eight volumes of hearing records, totaling more than 4,500 pages, were printed, however, hearings that had been canceled appeared just as "live."

Curfew Imposed On Nablus After 2d Day of Rioting

TEL AVIV, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Security forces tonight imposed a curfew on Nablus, the biggest town in the occupied West Bank of Jordan, after a second day of rioting by young Arabs.

A curfew was also still in force in Hebron, the West Bank's second largest town, as tension remained high following riotous clashes during the weekend in which both Jewish and Moslem sacred sites were damaged.

Israeli soldiers today broke up demonstrations in Nablus with tear gas after Arab youths blocked roads with burning tires and stoned army vehicles, defense sources reported.

Arab sources said that students at schools in Ramallah, Tulkarm and other West Bank towns staged silent strikes in classrooms and schoolyards.

Israeli sources confirmed that during yesterday's disturbances around Hebron, shots were fired by residents of the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba which wounded several Arab youngsters.

SWAPO Denies It Fights for Angola

LUSAKA, Zambia, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—The biggest liberation group in South-West Africa, SWAPO, today denied reports that it had joined forces with Angolan troops to attack anti-government guerrillas in southern Angola.

"SWAPO [the South-West African People's Organization] is interested only in attacking South African troops. There is no agreement on joint forces with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]," the man designated as SWAPO's foreign secretary, Peter Amshuhunge, said.

He was commenting in an interview on reports from northern South-West Africa that SWAPO guerrillas, whose main operational bases are in neighboring southern Angola, were supporting MPLA troops in a drive against anti-government forces in Angola. The MPLA, helped by Cuban troops, defeated two pro-Western liberation groups to take power in Angola earlier this year.

as the others. There was no way of distinguishing between them. Records of the canceled hearings were complete with the numbers of the rooms in which they ostensibly were held, times of commencement and adjournment and chatty welcoming remarks by the presiding senators. For example, the record of the canceled hearing on the \$3-billion budget of the National Institutes of Health states that it began at 10 a.m. Tuesday, Feb. 3, in Room 1233 of the Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building, with Sen. Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., presiding and Sens. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., and Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., present.

The record quotes Sen. Magnuson as saying, "The subcommittee will come to order. Dr. Donald Fredrickson, the new

director of the National Institute of Health, is with us today—as are all of the institute and program directors."

In fact, none of them were present, not even the chairman and his subcommittee colleagues. What was printed in the record was simply the texts of remarks and testimony prepared in advance for the canceled event.

Air of Verisimilitude

In a hearing listed in the printed records as having occurred later that week, the air of verisimilitude was heightened by the concluding statement, "Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 5, the subcommittee was recessed."

The staff chronology listed no live hearings on Feb. 5, but three "record" hearings—those covering

the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, the National Institute of Mental Health and the Health Resources Administration.

In answer to a recent query, Sen. Magnuson said he and his colleagues did not know until they saw the printed volumes, how the hearing record had been edited. He said the record had been sent to the printer on a very tight deadline.

The senator described the editing as "an inexcusable mistake made by a staff member." He said it would not happen again and that the person or persons responsible would be looking for new jobs.

"We just assumed the staff would send it down [to the printer] the way it should be sent down," said Sen. Magnuson.

Price for Support of Nixon

In Aftermath of Watergate, Rabbi Korff Reaps Disgrace

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Rabbi Baruch Korff is one of the last of the Watergate stories. He insists that his case differs markedly from that of Richard Nixon, who was not involved in the government, he sought no position, he has gained nothing but disgrace from his experience. As he says, he didn't seek out Mr. Nixon when the President was on Mt. Everest. Rabbi Korff came to him when Mr. Nixon fell to the ground, and then tried to pick up the pieces.

Whether he is another in the long line of Watergate victims, or is now paying a just price for his involvement in a wrong cause, is not at issue. Rabbi Korff knows his story is more complicated than that. It has to do with his own perceptions of reality, with his religion, his rationalizations, perhaps his own self-interest.

He admits his naiveté and full share of egotism. But Rabbi Korff never believed that Mr. Nixon was without sin. "Matter of fact," he told an interviewer, "it was never really picked up by the media people, but at the very outset I said a good saint would make a bad president, a good president would make a bad saint."

It's more personal. It's knowing that many other Jews think of him, at the age of 62, as a *shlepper*, that Yiddish pejorative for a shame, a reflection on them all. There was a time, three years ago, when an old friend warned him about embarking on the public cause of leading people in support of Mr. Nixon. "Did he want to be remembered as someone who helped victims of Nazism or as Mr. Nixon's rabbi?" a friend asked.

"Go Home Again" "You come to a point where you feel, well, you want to go home again," he said. "I was invited to a temple in a neighboring community, purely on parochial matters and somebody posed, blown up, an item from a newspaper linking me with Elizabeth Ray. Two people who were shunned at the Republican convention—Rabbi Korff and Elizabeth Ray. Your good rabbinical, your life's effort, 'By and large, it's difficult, very difficult to go home again. It manifests itself in many ways. Contempt, isolation. Perhaps one remark, and this was by a woman, will suffice."

"She said: 'You know, people say why is it you are so strong for Richard Nixon?' It's probably because you're just as glibly. You've committed a lot of crimes. You must be a criminal to defend a so-called criminal. I said the reverse is true because the criminal would fear drawing attention to himself."

"A Crook and a Thief" When he says he can go home again to his friends and neighbors in Rehoboth, Mass., he means more than geography. And more than the incidents that have occurred—the dead cat thrown in the driveway, the obscene calls, the threats.

"I want my child to look up



Rabbi Baruch Korff

to her father. We went to Martha's Vineyard for a few days and she watched television. Someone said that Richard Nixon was a crook and a thief. And Zandra said, 'How come, Abba—she called me Abba, which in Hebrew is 'father'—how come, Abba, if he is a crook, you are friends with him?'"

An elderly man there had been studying the Talmud with him once a week; then he canceled the lessons. The man's wife explained: "When you lie down with dogs you get up with fleas."

He is rabbi emeritus of his congregation. All her life a young lady who had been taught by him had said: "Rabbi, you will fly in and marry me, no matter where." Now she's getting married.

"Gently, her father comes over and says, 'You know, there is the fear that, instead of focusing on the bride and bridegroom, people will focus on you because of your notoriety.' So I got the message, but the young lady wouldn't hear of it." Then he learns that the bridegroom's parents "do not want a rabbi who is so corrupt as to defend Richard Nixon."

Rabbi Korff takes his daughter, Zandra, age 9, to lunch at a Washington restaurant before her school year is to begin. A man comes over to their table.

"You're Rabbi Korff, aren't you?"

Rabbi Korff smiles, and the man says: "You're a disgrace to Judaism, you're a disgrace to Jews."

"And Zandra, her eyes filled up and she says, 'No.'"

Such experiences are now taking their toll, he said. "There are so many incidents. It's very difficult and it's embarrassing for me to go into them. It's like holding a lion by the tail. It's a malaise. I've counseled enough people, literally in the thousands, and there isn't a family without its skeletons. This double standard of piety or morality pains me more than the acts of discrimination against me."

Rabbi Korff knows well, of course, that none of this would have happened had he not so fervently and publicly associated himself with Mr. Nixon. His

view of Mr. Nixon is complicated. By his account, he had not been an original supporter.

In 1960, he voted John Kennedy with his heart. In 1964, he voted for Lyndon Johnson with his heart. In 1968, he voted for Hubert Humphrey with his heart. But, in 1972, "I voted for Richard Nixon with my head."

He explained: "I voted for him because I liked what he did in foreign and domestic affairs. I liked his plan, which was defeated by Congress, about unearned income. That was masterful. You could expect it from Norman Thomas [long-time socialist leader and presidential candidate], yet it was defeated. I liked his revenue-sharing. I liked the fact that he acted boldly, and he did."

He also liked Mr. Nixon's efforts on behalf of Israel, on assisting Jewish refugees to leave Russia, on détente. When Watergate engulfed Mr. Nixon, Rabbi Korff found his views had changed over the years. "I felt that this man was a victim not only of the incident that catapulted him into controversy, but he was victim from the beginning." He meant, he said, "The hate, the controversy that Nixon engendered, it percolated and simmered and stayed there."

Rabbi Korff was one who felt that censure of Mr. Nixon by Congress would be sufficient. He feared the upheaval that impeachment would bring, the precedent

it would set, the damage to the presidency.

"I also felt the inequity, the inequity that's literally driving me out of my mind. I asked myself, had it been Kennedy what would have happened? I asked myself again: 'Well, now we are judged by our peers, a rabbi among rabbis, a journalist among journalists, a doctor among doctors. Why not a president among presidents?'"

He understood, he said, "There was something artificial about Richard Nixon, as if he had to act instead of releasing his emotions, as if he was fearful to release his emotions, to display them for all to see, a distrust of his fellow man."

Many people have said that Richard Nixon, living in opulent exile at his California estate, pined, pined for life, has escaped judgment and punishment.

Rabbi Korff is most emotional on this point.

"It's not fair to so conclude. I saw him close up and I don't think there is a punishment more severe short of beheading him that could have been visited upon him. I think his punishment was actually the death of a thousand cuts. And I saw him close, particularly immediately after his resignation and on many occasions since."

"You Are Paralyzed" "I don't think you could have visited any more punishment short of execution. Even execution would not equate with his punishment. It would shame him, make him martyr to some or a culprit to others. I think people have a distorted conception of punishment. When you are on Mt. Everest and you fall, by the time you reach the ground you are pulverized. And how can they equate themselves with him?"

"The president breaks the law every day in terms of the layman, of you and me. This is what I mean by relating to reality. Did he escape punishment? Those who say so totally avoid the reality. I mean, that man wished death, and he almost achieved his wish. He wished that, and it was that wish that almost came true."

"As for living in opulence, he wants to keep up a facade because of ego, et cetera. I know his wife's illness now will run into a forum, and it will keep up, it will go on."

22 States Seek Curb on Criminal Suspects' Rights

U.S. Supreme Court Reopens With Test Case

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Supreme Court, reconvening today after its summer recess, was scheduled to turn quickly to a request by state prosecutors to overturn one of the most controversial decisions of the Earl Warren era, the 1966 confession-ruling called *Miranda vs. Arizona*.

The justices will hear a plea from Iowa, supported by 21 other states, to abolish the rules that, as a result of the *Miranda* decision, the police must obey when they question arrested suspects.

The Iowa case comes before the court at a rare moment when the justices are not under politicians' attacks for their criminal law decisions. Most of their recent rulings have limited the scope of decisions by the court majority under the late Chief Justice Warren, who retired in 1969. The recent decisions were supported by four appointees of former President Richard Nixon and one justice named by President Ford. Last month, Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter said the court under Chief Justice Warren Burger has been "moving back in the right direction."

Other Issues

Other issues on the court's docket include state refusals to subsidize abortions, sex discrimination in job benefits and the age of majority for drinking, corporal punishment and whether the death penalty, upheld July 2 for the crime of murder, is also constitutional as a punishment for rape.

The case being argued today seems made to order for prosecutors seeking to extend the Burger court trend in criminal law. It involves the sex slaying of Pamela Powers, a 10-year-old Des Moines, Iowa, girl who was abducted and killed on Christmas Eve, 1968, by Robert Williams, an escaped mental patient.

Williams's incriminating statements, obtained by police through deception and friendly persuasion rather than by physical force, were set aside in federal court under the *Miranda* rule, which requires police to refrain from questioning arrested suspects unless they have been warned of their rights to silence and legal counsel and have waived those rights.

After promising Williams's lawyer not to interrogate the prisoner on a 160-mile drive from Davenport, where he had turned himself in, to Des Moines, a detective told Williams that he knew the general area where the girl's body had been hidden and added, "I feel that we could stop and locate the body, that the parents of this little girl should be entitled to a Christian burial for the little girl who was snatched away from them on Christmas Eve and murdered."

The suspect yielded and directed the detectives to the body. His actions and utterances were used against him over objections that police had violated both his *Miranda* rights and his right to counsel. State courts upheld his conviction and life sentence but federal courts later set the conviction aside.

Iowa's attorney general, Richard Turner, took the case to the Supreme Court, arguing that the police conduct was reasonable and that if it violated the *Miranda* principle the *Miranda* precedent should be scrapped.

"We in the heartland of America ask this court to reassess the situation," Mr. Turner said in his legal brief. "Let's find some substitute for excluding relevant and persuasive evidence. Let's take the handcuffs off the police and put them on the criminals."

Williams's counsel, Robert Bartels, a law professor at the University of Iowa, argued in reply in his brief that the *Miranda* rule has not shackled law enforcement and that even if the court wants to overrule it, this case does not provide the right occasion. He said the incriminating statements were obtained involuntarily even by pre-*Miranda* standards.

The court's policy has been to curtail, rather than overrule, most of the controversial decisions of the earlier majority. In the *Williams* case, the court has the option of reinstating the conviction on narrow grounds that would not require the overruling of *Miranda*.

Three abortion cases are before the court. One of them, involving the refusal of Connecticut to disburse Medicaid funds for elective abortions, could determine whether the new constitutional cutoff of Medicaid funds for abortion is constitutional.

In challenging the federal cutoff, pro-abortion forces obtained federal court restraining orders temporarily maintaining the flow of funds. Their briefs are almost identical to the Supreme Court brief of the pro-abortion plaintiffs in the Connecticut case.

In both situations the argument is that government cannot exclude the poor from medical services, especially when the constitutional right to an abortion is involved, and that government cannot subsidize medical services for mothers who give birth to their children while denying them to women who abort.

In both cases, the government argument is that while an elective abortion may be a constitutional right, the public does not have to pay for it.

Sex-Bias and Beer A sex-bias case involves an Oklahoma male college student's attack on a state law that lets women purchase 3.2-per-cent beer at age 18 while requiring males

to wait until age 21 for the privilege. The state's rationale—evidence suggesting that young women hold their malt beverages better than young men—is opposed by equal-rights-groups lawyers.

Another issue before the court is whether public-school teachers may paddle students, severely and without notice to parents, without violating the U.S. Constitution. The education community is divided. A teachers union and the National School Boards Association say yes. The National Education Association and the American Psychological Association say no.

The justices have agreed to decide the issue in a case from Miami. A lower court said the Constitution's ban on cruel and unusual punishments does not cover school discipline and said that a spanking does not deprive a pupil of anything important without due process of law.

Suspect Shows Them The suspect yielded and directed the detectives to the body. His actions and utterances were used against him over objections that police had violated both his *Miranda* rights and his right to counsel. State courts upheld his conviction and life sentence but federal courts later set the conviction aside.

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Iowa's attorney general, Richard Turner, took the case to the Supreme Court, arguing that the police conduct was reasonable and that if it violated the *Miranda* principle the *Miranda* precedent should be scrapped.

"We in the heartland of America ask this court to reassess the situation," Mr. Turner said in his legal brief. "Let's find some substitute for excluding relevant and persuasive evidence. Let's take the handcuffs off the police and put them on the criminals."

Williams's counsel, Robert Bartels, a law professor at the University of Iowa, argued in reply in his brief that the *Miranda* rule has not shackled law enforcement and that even if the court wants to overrule it, this case does not provide the right occasion. He said the incriminating statements were obtained involuntarily even by pre-*Miranda* standards.

The court's policy has been to curtail, rather than overrule, most of the controversial decisions of the earlier majority. In the *Williams* case, the court has the option of reinstating the conviction on narrow grounds that would not require the overruling of *Miranda*.

Three abortion cases are before the court. One of them, involving the refusal of Connecticut to disburse Medicaid funds for elective abortions, could determine whether the new constitutional cutoff of Medicaid funds for abortion is constitutional.

In challenging the federal cutoff, pro-abortion forces obtained federal court restraining orders temporarily maintaining the flow of funds. Their briefs are almost identical to the Supreme Court brief of the pro-abortion plaintiffs in the Connecticut case.

In both situations the argument is that government cannot exclude the poor from medical services, especially when the constitutional right to an abortion is involved, and that government cannot subsidize medical services for mothers who give birth to their children while denying them to women who abort.

In both cases, the government argument is that while an elective abortion may be a constitutional right, the public does not have to pay for it.

Sex-Bias and Beer A sex-bias case involves an Oklahoma male college student's attack on a state law that lets women purchase 3.2-per-cent beer at age 18 while requiring males

to wait until age 21 for the privilege. The state's rationale—evidence suggesting that young women hold their malt beverages better than young men—is opposed by equal-rights-groups lawyers.

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How to find a successful man in a crowd in 1975? Not an easy assignment. Ministers today dress like chairmen of the board, as do generals, ambassadors, sometimes even cardinals. And at first glance, Mr. Everyman looks just about the same.

But don't be deceived. Uniforms may have become a thing of the past, but luxury and elegance can still be privileges of the successful. Lanvin proves it.

Consider the man who finally decides that this is the day to go to 15, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré and order

his first custom fitted shirt.

A gentlemen's club What probably strikes him most on his first visit to possibly the last great tailor in the world, is the tranquility of his surroundings. Lanvin does not at all resemble a boutique, but rather a gentlemen's club. And the new customer quickly learns that it is one.

He is welcomed by Mr. Van Hengel, director of the shirt department, who tells him about the many fine fabrics - there are nearly 1300

of them - and helps, if the customer wishes, to make the selection. At the same time, his assistants open a dossier with the exact measurements of the new customer so that, as soon as the fabric is chosen, the 40 Lanvin workers can begin. That may sound like a lot of people, but it takes time to create elegance. A sewing machine can produce a shirt in 7 minutes, but it takes no less than 14 hours at Lanvin. Everything is hand stitched according to an elaborate, carefully designed pattern.

The stiffness of the collar, the way the shirt front falls, the shoulders, the cuffs - all this is not manufactured, it is created and perfected. And that's where the difference lies. You can feel it, of course, but you can also see it in all the details that the experienced eye notices. So much so that after a while you can spot a well cut shirt at 100 feet and you wonder how you lived for so many years with anything else.

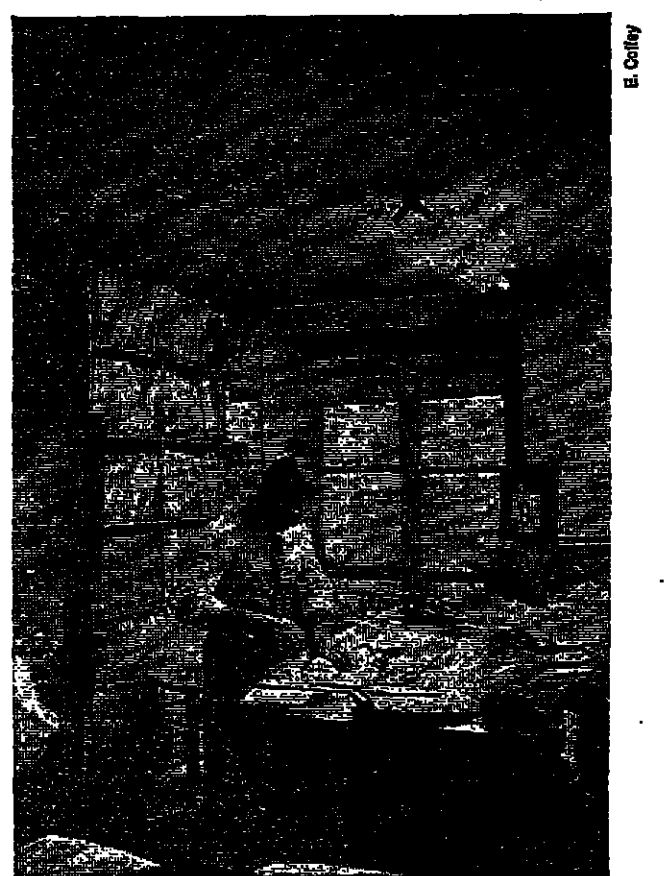
And the privileges of being a Lanvin customer don't stop there.

Who would imagine, for example, that the man sitting across from you at dinner, just back from a trip to New York or perhaps Rio, ordered the shirt he is wearing by telephone a few days earlier. It makes no difference where he placed the call from, the miracle is the shirt.

And what Lanvin does for a single customer inevitably reminds you of the privileges formerly reserved for the great men of the world.

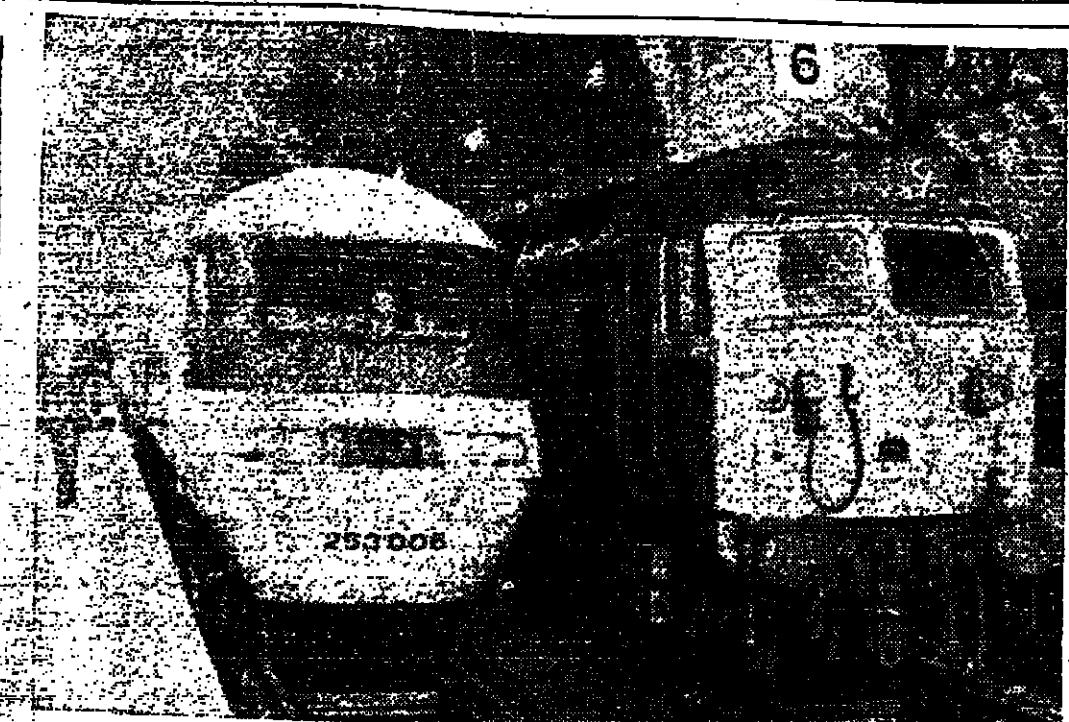
Times change. Presidents of nations dress like businessmen; and it's all called style. But when you hear at Lanvin the old refrain "It's not like it used to be", you can't help but smile - discreetly.

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TWO GENERATIONS—British Rail's new Inter-City 125 train pulling into London's Paddington Station alongside an old train. The new model, with top speed of 125 mph, makes the London-Bristol trip in 32 minutes, London-Cardiff in 113.

Repression in 19 Countries Studied

Congress Eyes Aid Cut to Harsh Regimes

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Senate and House committees were asked the State Department to report on human-rights conditions in 19 countries around the world as a first step toward deciding, under provisions of a new law, whether to terminate U.S. aid to those nations.

The Senate request, by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee's Foreign Assistance subcommittee, is for confidential assessments by U.S. Embassies and for other State Department documents bearing on human-rights practices in 17 nations. The House request covered two additional countries.

The nations about which information was requested by Sen. Humphrey are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, South Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Iran, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Mozambique, Zaire, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Spain.

Investigators to discuss the embassy human-rights assessments on a confidential basis and to inspect confidential drafts on human-rights studies prepared in the State Department early this year but never sent to Congress.

Under the Foreign Assistance Law signed in June, individual human-rights reports will have to be submitted to Congress with all new requests for security assistance, which goes to about 80 countries.

In the House, Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., chairman of the International Relations Committee's International Organizations subcommittee, has asked the State Department for human-rights reports on Argentina (also being studied by the Senate), Haiti and Peru.

Rep. Fraser said in an interview that he is particularly distressed by reports of torture and other serious abuses in Argentina, some involving U.S. citizens there. He said written information is being sought on Haiti and Peru because his subcommittee has been unable recently to schedule hearings on those countries.

During the 94th Congress, which adjourned early Saturday, Rep. Fraser's subcommittee held 40 hearings on human-rights conditions in 18 countries.

Eruption on Soviet Isle

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—A volcano on the Soviet North Pacific island of Mabo has begun erupting after lying dormant for 15 years, Tass reported.

The four-month-old Foreign Assistance Law declares that, as a matter of national policy, no security assistance should be provided to any country engaging in a consistent pattern of gross violation of human rights. After receiving reports from the State Department, Congress by majority vote of both houses can reduce or terminate security assistance to a country that violates human rights.

Even without this new authority, Congress has taken action on three occasions in recent years to cut foreign aid to countries violating human rights.

In fiscal year 1975, Congress placed a ceiling of \$145 million on military sales credits to South Korea, with an additional \$30 million to be provided if the President certified that the Korean human-rights situation was improving. President Ford, however, never made the certification or asked for the extra credit.

In fiscal 1976, Congress terminated all military assistance credits, cash and commercial arms sales to Chile because of human-rights violations. About \$27.5 million in economic aid was granted, with an equal sum to be permitted if Mr. Ford certifies that human-rights conditions there have improved.

The foreign-aid appropriations bill passed last week bars military assistance, credits or training funds for Uruguay because of human-rights violations in that country.

Farm Productivity

A potentially more serious problem of colder weather would be the effect on agriculture, which suffers from low productivity even in the best of times.

Since the early 1940s, the average annual temperature over the Kara Sea, which stretches midway along the Soviet coast, has dropped 3 degrees centigrade (5.4 degrees Fahrenheit) from -10 to -13, Mr. Volkov said. Drops of 1 and 2 degrees centigrade have been recorded in adjacent seas.

Each degree centigrade drop in a farming region cuts one week off the growing season, it has been estimated. Russian growing seasons are already short—less than 120 days, or 17 weeks, for 60 per cent of the Soviet Union, and as little as 13 weeks in some Siberian grain-growing regions. One or two weeks, more or less, can be crucial to a harvest in such conditions.

Repercussions from deepening cold would also include higher national energy costs for heating, and smaller catches and more

Bernhard Quits Chair Of Transatlantic Talks

THE HAGUE, Oct. 4 (AP).—Prince Bernhard today resigned his post as chairman of the annual Bilderberg Conference, which he launched 22 years ago to promote transatlantic cooperation among government and business leaders.

Plans are going ahead for next year's Bilderberg Conference, scheduled for April 22-24 at Torquay, England, but talks are expected shortly which will decide the future of the meetings.

Siberian Farms, Arctic Shipping Affected

Colder Era Is Bad News for Soviet Union

By Robert C. Ioth

LENINGRAD, Oct. 4.—The Arctic, the Northern Hemisphere's weather factory, has been growing steadily colder for the last 30 years, according to polar researchers here, and they expect the downward trend to continue at least through this century.

Even if it does, there will not be another Ice Age. But it will be bad news economically, particularly for the Soviet Union, whose northern location makes it more vulnerable to such temperature changes.

Soviet territory circles half the "northern ice ocean," as Russians still call the Arctic. During the last warm period there, in 1941-45, the Russians embarked on intensive development of Arctic regions by using marine transport.

The new cold spell has already cut the Arctic shipping season by a full month—from three to four months in the mid-1940s to two to three months now, according to Nikola Volkov, chief of ice forecasting at the Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute here.

distant fish hauls for Soviet trawlers.

The Russian polar researchers are very cautious about the future. "We are not predicting another Ice Age, but there will be at least some hard periods ahead for Arctic navigation," Mr. Volkov said in an interview.

"We know firmly that a cold

Pravda Rebukes Tokyo for Delay In Returning MiG

MOSCOW, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Moscow today condemned Japanese delay in returning a top-secret MiG-25 interceptor flown to Japan a month ago by a Soviet Air Force pilot.

An angrily worded report in the Communist-party newspaper Pravda dismissed official Japanese statements on the dispute as intended for simpletons.

Without mentioning Japanese politicians by name, Pravda accused those responsible for Tokyo's foreign policy of dragging out the dispute artificially and whitewashing the "provocative actions" of Japanese and U.S. experts examining the plane. Japanese officials have said these actions would not damage Soviet-Japanese friendship and did not violate the principles of good neighborliness, Pravda said. "But what kind of simpletons are such versions intended for?" it asked.

Dismantled Again

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Japanese experts have begun dismantling the fighter again in preparation for its return to Moscow, defense agency officials said today.

The officials said the dismantling work was under way at a Japanese air base outside Tokyo, where the plane underwent examination by Air Self-Defense Force personnel with the aid of U.S. engineers.

period has started and the whole Arctic is involved," he added. "It will take 10 years more study to know how long it will last and how cold it will get."

Some Western climatologists believe that the cooling trend will take the world back to a "Little Ice Age"—as happened in the Middle Ages with its cold and damp weather, which had followed a warm period a half millennium earlier.

During that warm period—from the 8th to the 13th centuries—the Vikings discovered Newfoundland and America and settled in Greenland, Mr. Volkov said.

Navigation Impossible

But in the Little Ice Age, from the 13th to the 18th centuries, the Vikings had to give up Greenland because of the frozen seas and the cold. Russian and Swedish explorers only last century concluded that navigation in the Arctic was impossible. The Kara Sea was frozen solid to its bottom, for example, Mr. Volkov said.

Within such long periods are shorter ones, however. In the past 100 years, there have been two warm and two cold periods, relatively speaking, with the last Arctic warm period starting in 1921-22.

It continued for about 20 years, reaching its peak in 1941-45, "which was very useful to us" for getting Allied Lend-Lease shipping to Murmansk and Archangel, he said.

The northern sea routes, once thought impossible, became reality as the overall ice cover on the ocean decreased by 330,000 square miles. In seas along the coast the ice shrank 20 per cent, and its boundary retreated northward 15 miles.

But now, 30 years later, the cooling trend has progressed so far that ice has recaptured 60 per cent of the sea area it had given up, and all signs are that conditions will return to those hard freeze situations at the start of this century.

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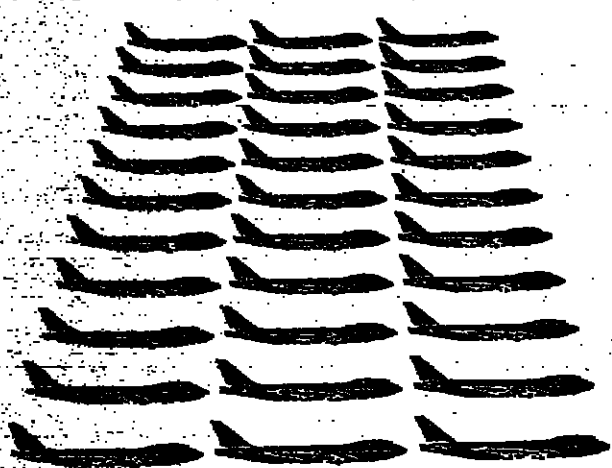
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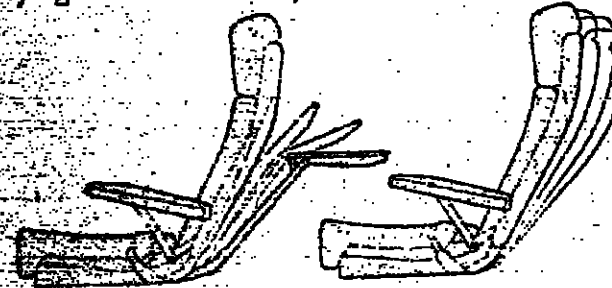
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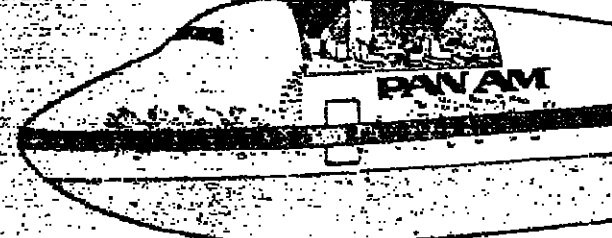
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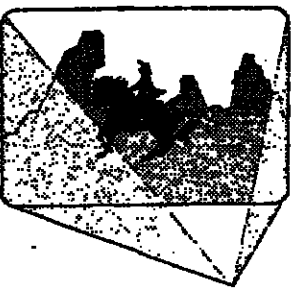
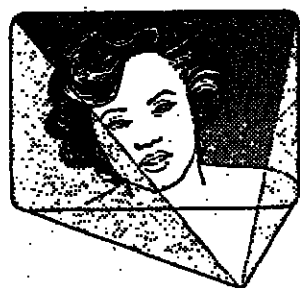
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Bonn's Middle Way

The narrow victory won by Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats in West Germany is typical of the kind of tightrope that parties in nearly all democratic states are teetering on today. And the Social Democratic losses, in an economy that has ridden out the recession with remarkably few hardships, almost parallel those in Sweden, which had also coped with global stagflation very successfully.

So it is not failure, in economic terms, that brought down the Swedish government of Olof Palme and nearly ended Mr. Schmidt's reign in Bonn. Rather, in both cases, there were problems of bureaucracy and dislike of too much government. And much the same mood can be encountered wherever the people are free to express their thoughts and emotions in votes.

Yet it is encouraging that almost nowhere among the democracies has the opposition to government intervention in the economy taken on apocalyptic tones. Almost nowhere has the opposition seriously attempted to turn national clocks back to some 19th-century kind of free enterprise. Elements within the more conservative parties, of course, would like to do so—they are strong in Bavaria, in West Germany, and in Texas, in the United States.

But the national electorates seem to prefer just to stop the clocks for awhile; to check advances toward state controls and to bring those controls within bounds.

In fact, the political movements in the West now are far less emotional, far less experimental, than they were in the 1930s, or even in the early days after World War II. And this is true of both left and right—neither side is as convinced that they possess the theoretical keys to national well-being. Both have seen such keys fumble vainly in the locks.

The appeal radical socialism once held, the promises wholly free capitalism once held out, have both proved wanting when tested. Utopia cannot be found in the classic texts. Practical politicians have to be pragmatic, rather than dogmatic, in asking for votes—and this allows compromise and cooperation in the well-established democratic societies.

Is it a curiosity of history that this should occur in such societies in the wake of the flare-up of revolutionary and ethnic violence in the 1960s, something that still dominates many parts of the world. That it can be found, still warring, in Lebanon, that it threatens southern Africa, is warning enough for the West. And that the West is not immune can be seen in Northern Ireland—and in Boston. For a diversity of peoples, whether diverse in class, religion or race, to work together in a political system, to vote for a middle way, is a goal which too many adherents of democracy take for granted. The middle way is by no means a universal rule, and as Mr. Schmidt is now discovering, has its own difficulties.

Without a Net

Two years ago, amid panic over the impact on the Western industrial countries of the quintupling of oil prices by OPEC, Secretary of State Kissinger launched a drive to create a financial support fund. Nicknamed "the safety net," the fund was to allow nations unable to cover the cost of needed oil imports to borrow up to \$25 billion.

As a result of congressional opposition, the oil safety net is now dead. The administration "regretfully" concedes this, but obviously without much concern. Moreover, under present circumstances, the scheme may just as well be given a quiet, respectful burial. The safety net was a good idea to propose at the time of imminent crisis. It helped to hold the industrial nations of North America, Western Europe and Japan together.

The past two years have demonstrated that the world monetary mechanism, including the Eurocurrency market and the private channels of banking, trade and investment, can cope reasonably well with the balance-of-payments effects of the oil cartel's massive squeeze on the oil-importing countries.

This is not to say that the process has been painless in all countries, or riskless to private commercial banks. Yet, with some help from official lending, the problem has been contained. The industrial countries suffering severe payments problems today—

such as Britain, France and Italy—are the victims not so much of the oil squeeze as of their own economic and political disorder, and the inflation it has produced.

Yet, the oil issue itself is far from dead. OPEC's surplus is again rising, and further price increases seem in prospect. This will contribute to the payments problems of many countries all over the world. Global inflation, exchange-rate instability and persistent problems of trade in many commodities beyond oil are endangering the world economy.

The way to cope with those dangers now is not through an oil safety net but through the International Monetary Fund, which is holding its annual meeting in Manila. The task of strengthening the IMF deserves serious attention from the administration and Congress—not the short shrift it is getting in this election year.

The new IMF articles of agreement, worked out in Jamaica last January, still await congressional approval—and may not get it while Congress is locked in dispute over how to handle the Arab boycott issue.

The boycott issue is of great importance, but the shoring up of the IMF cannot and should not be held for ransom. The Western nations can get by without a special oil safety net, but the world economy urgently needs a monetary net with which to hold together international trade and payments and avert economic disaster.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Stall on Panama

President Ford promised Panama in 1974 to negotiate a new canal treaty "as quickly as possible." But he has not delivered, and now he even refuses to send his negotiators back to the table. The secretary of state mumbles confusedly about first agreeing on a "basic concept" and "then we would negotiate a treaty"—as if the basic concept had not already been agreed on and negotiations begun.

Mr. Ford hangs back, of course, because he fears alienating the jingoistic sentiment machined so successfully and cynically on the issue by Ronald Reagan. What he seems not to understand, however, is that the Pentagon has knocked the stuffing out of the Reagan view. For the Pentagon no longer balks at the new treaty's purpose: modernizing the political terms of the American presence in the Canal Zone. Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, publicly urges the President to "get on with negotiations." Otherwise, he warns, there could be trouble. "You'd be fighting men you can't identify at a time and place of their choosing," he told the Minneapolis Tribune. "That's not the way, in my judgment, to assure the continued maintenance and operation of the canal."

Jimmy Carter offers himself as a man with special understanding of small Third World states, someone who will not throw American power around. But on the Panama Canal he is worse than President Ford. "I would never give up full control of the Panama Canal as long as it had any contribution to make to our own national security."

he says in words suggesting he would renege on the Ford administration's promise to give Panama full control when a new treaty's fixed term expires some decades hence. Instead, Mr. Carter proposes a "sharing of sovereignty"—a phrase that, if it is not simply mumbo jumbo, amounts to a step backward, since the United States does not contend now that it exercises "sovereignty" in the Canal Zone, only rights.

Hemming and hawing, American officials keep asking Panama to understand the requirements of U.S. politics. But Panama has political requirements, too. The recent disorders there stemmed at least in part from treaty-talk frustrations. In fact, Panama has been remarkably patient and understanding. It merely wants to negotiate the treaty that the United States solemnly promised to negotiate.

We think Mr. Ford should pay more heed to the fact that his own Pentagon supports the negotiations. He need not allow Mr. Reagan to conduct the Ford administration's foreign policy on this issue. At least he should find a diplomatic way to assure the Panamanians that his commitment to negotiations has not flagged. Mr. Carter, too, should shape up and recognize that whatever Panama Canal baggage he may have carried with him from his old Navy days should be inspected anew. The U.S. national interest in a new treaty—one that will assure American use of the canal, demonstrate a respect for a good neighbor and avert trouble—is plain.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

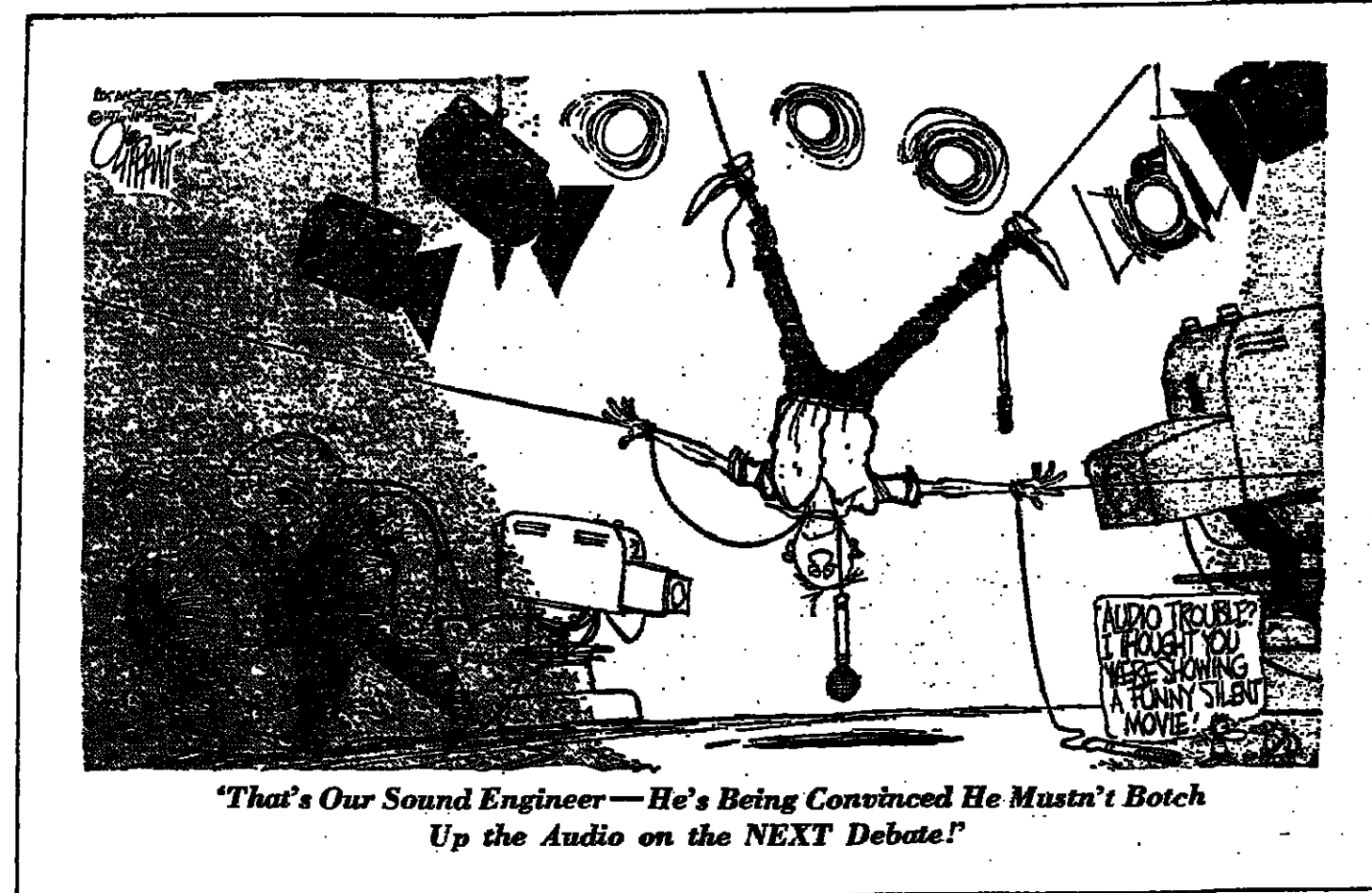
October 5, 1901

WASHINGTON—A very interesting project is now under discussion in official circles here, and just the fact that it is even under discussion makes it all the more interesting. It is a proposed Alaskan railway designed to approach Russia as nearly as possible and to connect with the Trans-Siberian railway of that country by a line of steel ferries. The consensus is that the project is feasible.

Fifty Years Ago

October 5, 1926

LONDON—A fleet of fifty giant, high-speed bombing airplanes which will be able to fly at 100 miles an hour four miles above the earth, bomb towns in broad daylight, and yet remain practically out of sight and range, are being built for the new home defense air squadrons. The new machines are the result of a secret competition in which the Air Ministry asked British aircraft constructors to build such a plane.



Leninism and the Charter of Unesco

By Arnold Beichman

PARIS—The main auditorium of Moscow University carries the slogan:

"A Leninist cannot simply be a specialist in his favorite branch of science... he must be an active participant in the political leadership of his country."

Such an assertion of a mandatory political obligation upon a scientist could not—to state the obvious—be made by the government of any democratic, pluralist country. If by chance it were made, no scientist would pay it the slightest heed.

The Soviet Union approach to the arts and sciences is quite simple: no inherent right exists for anybody to do his own intellectual thing unless there is party approval.

Document Accepted

Yet the U.S.S.R. accepted the constitution of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization more than three decades ago. That document proclaims Unesco's purpose—"to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the people of the world."

About 140 other countries have also signed this charter, most of whom have peculiar definitions for the rule of law and for human rights and fundamental freedoms. By any democratic standard, however narrow, there is neither justice nor rule of law nor inherent human rights in the Soviet Union.

Quite rightly the Soviet cultural attaché in Paris could argue that such concepts are defined differently in Russia, by proletarian, not bourgeois or capitalist-imperialist, standards. Yet there sits the Unesco Charter, which also provides in its preamble that the signatories believe "in the universal principle of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge..." But Leninism spurs the very idea of "objective truth" and Russia repudiates, Helsinki or not, "the free exchange of ideas and knowledge."

These paragraphs constitute a longish preface to a report on a one-day conference Saturday at the Paris Hilton, of some 200 academics, scientists, writers and other intellectuals from the still free world, on the issue: what should independent intellectuals do about Unesco?

Catalytic Event

The catalytic event for last week's meeting occurred in October, 1974, when Israel, a Unesco member state, was barred by majority vote from participation in Unesco activities. From that day Unesco has been under fire, particularly in U.S. and European intellectual circles. The all-day debate at the meeting, held under the auspices of the Committee for the University of Unesco, revolved around three questions:

Should intellectuals continue to participate in Unesco events, as they had before 1974, or should further boycotts be encouraged? Should a campaign be organized to press democratic countries to withdraw from Unesco and form a "Unesco Two," something proposed by several speakers?

Should a worldwide campaign be undertaken to secure reversal of the anti-Israel vote in Unesco, a campaign to be pursued at the three-week Unesco general conference in Nairobi.

Answers to Questions

The answers to these questions were embodied in a resolution passed unanimously by the conference. Prepared by Raymond Aron, the resolution called for a permanent committee to undertake a watching brief over Unesco activities as well as those of other UN specialized agencies like the International Labor Organization and the World Health Organization, where the Soviet bloc

and the Arab countries with some African countries have overwhelming numerical majorities. The resolution also warned that these agencies were on their way to "disintegration."

The U.S. government has already given notice, under AFL-CIO prodding, that it will withdraw from the ILO by 1977 unless the ILO stops harassing Israel and twisting the ILO charter to make life difficult for other democratic countries.

What the conference didn't even try to answer is how is it really possible for countries with diametrically opposed cultures, beliefs and political ambitions and with clashing views on almost every conceivable issue to belong to the same organizations—like Unesco and ILO—while proclaiming a faithful adherence to the charter of both.

The answer, of course, is that for years everybody left everybody else alone and didn't engage in war & outrage. "Thus Unesco published a booklet in 1963 by two Soviet experts under the Unesco imprint—titled, 'Equality of Rights between Races and Nationalities in the U.S.S.R.' It is full of lies. One example: In 1940 the Soviet regime was restored in the Baltic republics (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) which voluntarily joined the union." There are worse lies but Unesco published it with no repercussions.

Moral Niceties

One can understand that governments may and probably should belong to the same international political organization—the UN itself, for example—without regard for moral niceties. After all, at the same time in October, 1958, that the UN General Assembly was forcing, with U.S. and Soviet backing, an end of the British-French-Israeli invasion of Egypt, the Soviet Union

was invading Hungary to disavow the anti-fascist by the same General Assembly.

The dominant question for a group of intellectuals, not paid government servants, is whether they can safely ignore moral niceties in an organization dedicated, by its own definition, to various freedoms while the overwhelming majority of members in both Unesco and ILO resolutely oppose any action which would further those freedoms. Perhaps, one might ask whether intellectuals can ever successfully cooperate with an organization which has violated its own charter so flagrantly.

Unesco Worry

The U.S. government seems to have decided to keep a low profile on the anti-Unesco agitation. The American intellectuals who came to this meeting, including several Nobel laureates, had asked President Ford for a message expressing his views on the political situation of Unesco. The request was made in writing by several academics. The Ford message never came. Instead, a low-level member of the Unesco delegation from the United States appeared the morning of the meeting. He sought out Mrs. Ruth Levine, executive director of the American Committee for an Effective Unesco, and read to her four points about the U.S. position from a sheet of paper. He then disappeared. A similar request for a message was made to Gov. Carter. That message never came either, although it is possible that his staff of newcomers may not have as yet heard about Unesco.

The Unesco bureaucracy, its secretariat, is quite worried about American public opinion because more than a quarter of the Unesco budget is paid for by the United States. Some money had already been withheld by congressional action. Nothing so con-

centrates the mind of an international civil servant as the knowledge that a wealthy contributing member-state may refuse to pay its dues and, consequently, his salary.

The Unesco Secretariat was rather busy in recent days assuring protesting U.S. intellectuals that miraculous changes and conversions would be seen at the Nairobi conference if only they would hold their fire. Poor international bureaucrats are always going off with the prevailing political winds, the new majorities. It is one of the ironies of international political life that organizational action is always taken by majority vote in what passes for a parliamentary atmosphere while probably a mere 30 UN member countries of the 148 allow a competitive vote in their own internal elections, if any.

A significant final question which the permanent-committee-to-be will need to answer sometime is this: Supposing some kind of gimmicky compromise is worked out in an attempt to erase the infamous action against Israel; do Unesco problems disappear for free intellectuals?

One issue which received almost no mention at the meeting was a deeply felt concern about tentative steps taken at a Unesco regional conference a few months ago which, if it were to be implemented, could legitimate the outlawing of press agencies like the AP, UPI, Reuters, Agence France-Presse in the entire world. Unesco spokesmen will, of course, deny this possibility but also, of course, they know better.

Arnold Beichman, associate professor of political science, University of Massachusetts, Boston, attended the conference of the Committee for the University of Unesco.

Menu

Spelled

Disaster

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—One of President Ford's strong political claims is his experience in foreign policy. As a member of the House for years and then as President, few people are likely to remember what may have been the most significant foreign-policy experience of his congressional years.

In the winter of 1969, almost immediately after taking office, Richard Nixon decided to enlarge the Vietnam war by bombing nearby areas of Cambodia. He and his national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, reasoned that the bombing would hurt North Vietnam forces using those areas and, more important, would send a signal of toughness to Hanoi.

Menu, as the bombing operation was called, went on in the greatest secrecy. Official records of bomber flights were altered to conceal the real targets. Even the secretary of the Air Force was not told where his planes were going.

Congress was not officially advised, much less asked to vote legal authority or funds for Operation Menu. But six members, conservative Southern Democrats and Republican hawks, were secretly briefed about the bombing. They were Sen. Richard Russell, John Stennis and Everett Dirksen, Reps. Mendel Rivers, Leslie Arends and Gerald Ford.

Remained Silent

Those six were evidently chosen because Nixon could count on them to accept the secret extension of the war without question. And none ever did make any objection or critical comment, as far as is known. They remained silent even when Nixon at one point said falsely in public that the United States had always respected Cambodia's neutrality.

The Vietnam years surely taught Americans, if nothing else, the danger to ourselves when our government slips into war by deception, using methods that it conceals from its own people. The secret bombing of Cambodia came at a time when most Americans had learned that, and when politicians of modest wisdom and sensitivity should have understood it.

As it worked out, the secret bombing illustrated the truth that American policy is not likely to be effective when it ignores American principles and constitutional methods. The bombing did not greatly damage the North Vietnamese or force a change in their negotiating posture. But when the story became known at home, it weakened confidence in the command-and-control system and became one more in the series of events in Indochina that wounded Americans' belief in their own country.

Irony of Operation

An irony of Operation Menu is that it may have played a part in the ultimate destruction of its principal author.

The lesson of the secret Cambodian bombing is therefore clear enough: Whatever the case may be in other countries, this one does not succeed by violating its own rules of governance. The story has been known for years, as well as presently, such actions are taken in the best interests of the countries involved.

When it became known that the United States had played a secret part in destabilizing the constitutional government of Chile, Ford was asked what right he had to use such tactics. He declined to criticize them, saying: "It's a recognized fact that historically, as well as presently, such actions are taken in the best interests of the countries involved."

Massive Lawlessness

Similarly, when investigations disclosed massive lawlessness on the part of domestic and foreign intelligence agencies, Ford did not criticize the violations of law. Nor has his administration as yet brought a single legal proceeding against the violators. Ford's response was to try to get the investigations over as fast as possible and protect the capacity for covert actions in future.

In Robert Bolt's play "A Man for All Seasons," Sir Thomas More says: "When statesmen forsake their own private conscience for the sake of their public duties, they lead their country by a short route to chaos." In the American system the standard is clearer than conscience. We require of our leaders a commitment to law.

Letters

The Palestinians

It was encouraging to read your editorial of 24 September, in which you examined the fear-some problems confronting the new President in the Lebanon and came to the conclusion that "some form of Palestinian nation, on territory of its own, seems the only realistic hope of restoring a measure of order in the Middle East."

Such a conclusion is justified by the facts: unless Palestinian nationhood is recognized and given concrete form in an independent Palestinian state, the Palestinians will remain a threat to any settlement which attempts to leave them out of account.

But more than this, the creation of a Palestinian state will do something to rectify a great injustice. How can it be right for the Israelis, the majority of whom are first or second-generation immigrants, to have a state of their own in Palestine while the Palestinians themselves, born and bred there for more than a thousand years, are denied the same right?

Up to now, the Israelis have maintained their ascendancy in Palestine by force. If they want also to assert a moral right to remain there (and without it their days will surely be numbered), they must concede to others what they claim so adamantly for themselves.

In short, it is in the true interest of everyone—including the Israelis—that the right of which the Palestinians have so long been deprived should at last be restored to them.

MICHAEL ADAMS.

Root Replies

I read in Letters (10/1, Sept. 10) a letter signed Herbert Massa which puts two questions I might make a stab at answering. Question One: "How come Waverley 'you know who' has never discussed the origins of root beer?"

This question has two answers. The first: I have to finish "Food: An Informal Dictionary," (the end of this year, Deo volente) before I can tackle "Drink: An Informal Dictionary," which will definitely deal with root beer. The second: Root beer is mentioned in my book only in passing, in "American Eating: A History," by Waverley Root and Richard de Rochemont, published March, Nov. 1—unless it was left on the cutting-room floor, along with one-third of the original manuscript. If Mr. Massa would like to check on whether root beer is still in the book or not, he can obtain a copy for (I think) \$16.95. This is definitely an overcharge for so slight an item of information, but it will swell my revenue by eighty-four cents and seven and a half mills (before taxes).

Question Two: "Why can it be found in Manila and not in Paris?" Answer: Let's not worry about why there is no root beer in Paris. Let's just be grateful.

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